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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/2*

Morocco

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Introduction[1]

1. The Kingdom of Morocco hereby submits its report under the third cycle of the universal periodic review mechanism (UPR), in accordance with the general guidelines of the Human Rights Council.

I. Methodology and consultation process adopted

2. This report has been prepared in accordance with a participatory process coordinated by the Interministerial Human Rights Unit. Seven consultation meetings were organized with representatives of government departments, national institutions and Parliament, after the focal points of these stakeholders had undergone training on the universal periodic review and the reporting methodology under the mechanism. The report also benefited from extended regional consultations held in Laâyoune, Marrakech and Casablanca on 16 July, 26 November and 15 December 2016, respectively. A study day for parliamentarians was held by the Interministerial Unit on 21 May 2016, with the participation of experts from the Regional Office for the Middle East of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on the role of parliaments in the human rights mechanisms, particularly the universal periodic review. Media professionals, also, took part in a study day held by the Unit in Marrakech on 26 November 2016 on the role of the media in strengthening the international human rights commitments of Morocco. An international seminar entitled "Follow-up to the implementation of UPR recommendations and strategic planning on human rights: Comparison of experiences and good practices" was organized by the Unit on 3 and 4 December 2013 as part of the preparation of the midterm report submitted in May 2014.

3. Prior to the submission of the report, its procedures, methodology and content were presented to Parliament on 17 and 26 January 2017. The report was also presented to the Children's Parliament and discussed at a consultation meeting held on 20 January 2017.

4. The universal periodic review and its recommendations were the subject of a joint project conducted in September 2013 by the Unit, the UNDP office in Morocco and the United Nations agencies accredited to Morocco to help the Government integrate human rights into public policies by following up the implementation of recommendations made by the three United Nations human rights mechanisms: the universal periodic review, the human rights treaty bodies and the special procedures.

5. The Unit set up an information system and, in consultation with its partners, designated focal points in each of the partners concerned to ensure the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations. This achieved three objectives, namely to facilitate and improve reporting on human rights, support the integration of human rights into public policies and ensure the dissemination of the commitments made by Morocco.

II. New developments since the previous review

A. Improved interaction with United Nations human rights mechanisms

6. The period under consideration was marked by the visit to Morocco of four special rapporteurs[2] and the consideration by the human rights treaty bodies of five national reports.[3] Morocco also extended its accession to the international human rights treaties by its accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

7. Moreover, Morocco hosted the Second World Human Rights Forum from 27 to 30 November 2014, which served as a platform for debate and the exchange of views among

all the national, regional and international actors on the main human rights issues and concerns.

B. Establishment and consolidation of institutions provided for under the Constitution

8. The Government has made it a priority to develop legislation on the establishment of bodies holding constitutional status for the protection and promotion of human rights, good governance and regulation, sustainable human development and participatory democracy. To that end, consultations have been held with civil society, in which national institutions have also been involved. The following laws have been adopted as a result:

- Organic Act on the Economic, Social and Environmental Council,[4] under which the Council is authorized to express its views on the general direction of the national economy, sustainable development and social and environmental questions relating to the advanced regionalization process. Under the Act, membership of the Council was expanded, with the result that it can be represented on other bodies
- Act on the National Authority on Probity and the Prevention of Corruption,[5] under which the powers of the Authority are extended and its activities and resources strengthened, in order to coordinate and assure follow-up to the implementation of policies to prevent and combat corruption
- Act on the Higher Council on Education, Training and Scientific Research,[6] under which the Council's powers are extended to include also the areas of education, training and scientific research, to strengthen its autonomy and to broaden its membership

9. Morocco has embarked on an overhaul of the national legal framework relating to freedom of prices and competition,[7] with a view to strengthening the powers and the remit of the Competition Council.[8] This body has been given the power to make decisions, carry out investigations and impose punishment with a view to tackling anti-competitive practices, unfair trade practices and market concentration and monopoly operations.

10. The following laws on institutions provided for under the Constitution have recently been adopted: the Act on the Consultative Council on the Family and Children,[9] the aim of which is to ensure that the situation of the family and children is monitored, to issue its views in this regard and to ensure the monitoring of the implementation of national programmes set up by various departments and competent bodies and the Act on the Reorganization of the High Authority for Audiovisual Communication,[10] the purpose of which is to strengthen the Authority's mandate to ensure that all schools of thought and opinion respect the right to self-expression by providing it with mechanisms enabling it to honour the diversity of Moroccan society and prevent any monopoly on the audiovisual media.

11. A new bill on the National Human Rights Council gives the Council the powers of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture,[11] as provided for in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other mechanisms provided for under international human rights instruments. In March 2016, the Council again obtained A status accreditation as an institution in full conformity with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (the Paris Principles).

12. The bill on the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination, a constitutional body established by virtue of article 19 of the Constitution, was adopted by the House of Representatives on 10 May 2016.

13. The adoption of legislation on the institution of the Ombudsman, the Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad and the Consultative Council for Youth and the Voluntary Sector is also under way.

C. Incorporation of the human rights commitments of Morocco in public policies

1. Justice reform

14. Morocco has embarked on a major reform of the justice system, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and international standards on the establishment of an independent, impartial judicial system that guarantees respect for human rights and the primacy of the law. The reform started with the adoption in 2013, following a national consultation process with all the parties concerned, of the Charter on the Reform of the Judicial System, which set out six objectives.

15. As a result, with a view to implementing the principle of the independence of the judiciary, Parliament adopted the Organic Act on the Supreme Council of Judicial Power[12] and the Organic Act on the Status of Judges.[13] The latter provided judges with guarantees on their independence, their appointment, their promotion and their retirement and also on disciplinary issues. It also established the conditions for the representation of judges on the Supreme Council of Judicial Power and provided for illegality proceedings. The Organic Act on the Supreme Council of Judicial Power adopted by the House of Representatives in June 2016 contains a number of provisions on prompt and effective remedy, particularly as regards access to justice. A bill on the conditions and procedure for the right of action in the case of the non-constitutionality of a law is currently in the process of being adopted.

16. The implementation of the recommendations contained in the Charter involved the drafting of two bills, on the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Criminal Code, which introduced provisions to strengthen human rights, such as the requirement to give due consideration to litigants' rights, as recognized by the Constitution and international instruments.

17. Article 1 of the draft Code of Criminal Procedure reaffirms the principles of international standards on equality before the law, the right to a trial within a reasonable period, respect for the right to a defence and guarantees for the rights of victims and defendants. It also affirms the principle of redress for victims of human rights violations. Article 3 relates to respect for the principles of neutrality, procedural integrity and security and litigants' rights.

18. These guarantees consist of, among others, measures on police custody; action to rationalize the use of pretrial detention by treating it as an exceptional measure; the promotion of mechanisms to combat torture by requiring the relevant officer of the criminal investigation service, after notifying the public prosecution service, to arrange a medical examination for persons placed in police custody in cases where the officer observes that the person concerned is ill or shows any other sign of needing such an examination; and stronger judicial control over the work of the criminal investigation service. The draft Code of Criminal Procedure also provides for appointing the Crown Public Prosecutor of the Court of Cassation to head the public prosecution service and transferring to him or her the powers of the Minister of Justice relating to the public right of action (art. 51-1).

19. As for the right to a defence, the draft Code provides for the presence of a lawyer during the hearing of an alleged offender who has not been placed in police custody (art. 67-3). Alleged offenders in police custody who are suffering from the diseases listed in article 316 of the Code are entitled to have a lawyer present during the hearing of their case (art. 66-2).

20. The draft also contains provisions strengthening the protection of minors in conflict with the law. Thus, under article 473, a person under the age of 15 years may not be imprisoned, even on remand, whatever offence he or she may have committed. If it was a serious offence, the juvenile court judge requests an inquiry in order to establish the measures required to guarantee the minor's protection. Article 474 states that the task of conducting a social inquiry should be undertaken by a female social worker working in the care units attached to the courts for children and women.

21. Likewise, article 482 provides for the possibility of replacing a sentence of deprivation of liberty by an alternative punishment and article 517 provides for the

possibility of extending to offenders aged up to 18 years the protection afforded to children in a difficult situation.

22. The draft Criminal Code also characterizes as offences enforced disappearance (art. 231-9), smuggling of migrants (art. 231-18), illicit enrichment (art. 256-7) and the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (art. 448-5). It also amends provisions defining certain crimes, such as torture (art. 231-1), abortion (art. 449), discrimination (art. 431-1) and child sexual abuse.

23. he military courts have been the subject of comprehensive and integrated reforms, as expressed in the new Military Courts Act.[14] The Act provides for the independence of military courts and guarantees a fair trial. It abolishes the Military Courts Directorate, which previously formed part of the National Defence Administration, and appoints the Crown Public Prosecutor, who becomes responsible for instituting judicial proceedings.

24. n the recommendation of the National Human Rights Council, the Act describes the military courts as a specialized judicial institution. It also introduces changes to various aspects of the judicial procedure, jurisdiction, organization, composition and functioning of military courts.

25. he limitations placed on the jurisdiction of military courts constitute a major change in the law by excluding civilians from the jurisdiction of military courts, whatever the offences committed. Equally, members of the military are excluded from the jurisdiction of such courts in cases where they commit ordinary law offences. Moreover, offences committed by officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks of the Royal Gendarmerie not in connection with their duties with the criminal investigation service or the administrative police do not come under the jurisdiction of military courts. As far as legal remedies are concerned, the new Act introduces a second level of courts, bringing the military courts into line with the other courts making up the national judicial system.

26. he Act also allows persons who have suffered personal injury or material or moral harm caused by an offence that is publicly actionable before the military courts to bring criminal indemnification proceedings, a procedure that was not permitted under the previous law.

2. Reform of the Organic Act on the Finance Act

27. The Organic Act on the Finance Act[15] reflects the new constitutional provisions by giving due prominence to the principles of good governance in such matters as public finance. The Organic Act aims to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and consistency of public policies, improve the quality of public service provided for the Moroccan people and make sure that the associated expenditure is more rational. The gender perspective is mainstreamed in article 39 of the Act, which provides that gender should be taken into consideration when targets and indicators are set.

3. Integration of gender equality into public policies

28. The Centre of Excellence for Gender-sensitive Budgeting,[16] which was established in February 2013, constitutes a platform for partnership and the sharing and exchange of knowledge about gender-sensitive budgeting. It forms part of an overall pattern for the promotion of democracy, good governance and analysis that is sensitive to the needs and rights of various social categories, such as children, persons with disabilities and migrants. The new dynamics of the Centre also embraces the gender perspective in connection with climate change and the principle of territoriality.

29. Morocco has worked for the implementation of gender-sensitive budgeting since 2002. As a reflection of that, 33 departments contribute to the budget report, on the basis of results that take into account the gender dimension of the Finance Act.

4. Strengthening of women's participation

30. The strengthening of women's participation began with the introduction of the right to submit petitions and proposals and the practice of public consultation. Against this background, the recommendations that arose out of the nationwide dialogue on civil society

and its new constitutional prerogatives served as the basis for the development of the regulatory framework for women's participation not only regionally and locally but also at the national level.

31. At the local and regional levels, the relevant legislation includes the organic laws on territorial collectives,[17] which grant the right to submit petitions and establish participatory mechanisms for dialogue and consultation to promote the involvement of members of the public and of associations in drawing up and monitoring development programmes. These laws are the Organic Act on the Regions, the Organic Act on Provinces and Prefectures and the Organic Act on Communes. The Organic Act on the Right to Submit Petitions to the Public Authorities[18] and the Organic Act Establishing the Conditions and Modalities for the Exercise of the Right to Submit Legislative Proposals[19] apply to the country as a whole. A draft framework law on public consultation is under consideration by the Government.

32. Two elections were held: the communal and regional elections of 4 September 2015, which strengthened the country's advanced regionalization process, and the election of members of the House of Representatives on 7 October 2016, which took place within the allotted time frame and with the requisite transparency, in the presence of national and international observers.

5. Realization and consolidation of sectoral policies on human rights

(a) Government plan for gender equality (PGE) 2012-2016

33. The government plan for gender equality 2012-2016, which was adopted in June 2013, constitutes a common framework of action, bringing together the various initiatives taken to integrate women's rights into public policies. It sets out 8 spheres of activity, divided into 24 objectives and 156 measures. The Interministerial Equality Commission was set up in 2014 as a mechanism for monitoring and implementing the plan. An interministerial technical committee and an information and follow-up system were also established. The implementation of the plan has been a marked success. Of the 156 measures contained in the plan, 75 have been implemented in full and 86 per cent had a success rate of over 70 per cent.

(b) Integrated public policy on child protection (PPIPE)

34. The integrated public policy on child protection was adopted in 2015, following a participatory midterm assessment in 2011 of the National Plan for Children that showed up the limitations of the Plan as regards protection. The policy contains five strategic headings, focusing on the protection of children against all forms of violence and abuse, negligence and exploitation, including sexual exploitation. A national programme for the implementation of the policy, which is made up of 25 objectives and 115 measures, with follow-up and evaluation indicators for each measure, was put in place.

35. The Government also established the National Integrated Strategy for Youth 2015-2030, which aims to put young people at the heart of public policy.[20]

(c) Integrated public policy for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (PPIPSH)

36. The policy, which was approved in 2015, was drawn up by the Government following a dialogue and consultation process. The policy, which is backed up by an interministerial follow-up mechanism, aims to guarantee persons with disabilities access to their rights and to promote their social participation. It is divided into nine cross-cutting sections and five thematic sections dealing with strategy, one of which relates to convergence, management and governance. A government plan of action for the implementation of the policy has been drawn up.

(d) New immigration and asylum policy (NPIA)

37. The new immigration and asylum policy[21] was launched in September 2013, following directives from His Majesty the King that spelled out the country's determination to fulfil its international human rights commitments and thus adopt a policy that is

humanitarian in its philosophy, comprehensive in content and pioneering at the African regional level. The policy is also an indication of the strong contribution made by Morocco to international action and its solidarity in the face of attacks on human rights due to the current asylum and immigration crises.

38. The Government has drawn up an integrated national policy on the protection of the rights of Moroccans living abroad. This involves setting up various economic, social, cultural, educational and legal programmes, in coordination with the departments and institutions concerned, particularly the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Living Abroad and the Council of the Moroccan Community Living Abroad, in the interests of upholding the rights and interests of these citizens.

(e) Promotion of social protection

39. A number of measures have been taken to improve the social protection system by extending social and medical coverage to various categories of the population. These include (1) the ratification in 2013 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102);[22] (2) the reform of the civil pensions system of the Moroccan Retirement Fund[23] and the raising of the minimum pension from 1,000 dirhams to 1,500 dirhams per month; (3) the introduction of basic medical cover for students; (4) new rules on compensation for occupational accidents; (5) the introduction of indemnity for loss of employment; (6) the extension of the range of services under the compulsory health insurance system[24] to the provision of dental care for active employees and retired persons in the private sector; (7) the reimbursement of salary contributions of persons insured with the National Social Security Fund[25] who have reached the legal retirement age since 2000 without having accumulated the minimum number of days (3,240) establishing the right to an old-age pension; and (8) improvements in the governance of institutions and funds responsible for the management of social protection regimes.

40. In addition, a bill on the basic compulsory health insurance system as it applies to professionals, independent contractors and self-employed persons engaging in a liberal profession is in the process of being adopted.

(f) National Water Strategy and Plan (PNE)

41. Article 31 of the Moroccan Constitution establishes as a basic right "equal access by citizens to conditions enabling them to enjoy the right to access to water and a healthy environment". The efforts made by Morocco in the water sector have led to the completion of major infrastructure projects ensuring water security for the country by fulfilling established requirements guaranteeing the right to access to water.

42. The adoption of the Water Act[26] was aimed at strengthening governance in the sector by simplifying procedures, making full use of rainwater and sewage and putting in place a legal framework for the desalination of seawater. It also sought to mitigate the obstacles to the effective and sustainable management of water resources, reduce the effects of climate change and establish the principles of good governance, participation by the stakeholders and consultation with them.

43. The National Water Strategy and Plan, which is currently going through the approval procedure, was put in place against that background. In addition to water economy and improved supplies, it seeks to develop alternative sources of water by reusing treated sewage, desalinating seawater and capturing rainwater. It also encourages improvements in managing the demand for water, conserving water resources and adapting to climate change through the adoption of measures for the management of extreme phenomena, namely drought and floods.

(g) Strategy of the Green Morocco Plan (PMV)

44. Morocco is continuing to implement its national agricultural development strategy, which is based on two principles combining economic and social needs: modern agriculture and supportive agriculture.

45. Supportive agriculture works to support the fight against poverty by improving the agricultural incomes of the most vulnerable farmers, particularly those in outlying areas. The Agricultural Development Fund,[27] which works to promote private agricultural investment, has been overhauled under the Green Morocco Plan and now pays particular attention to small farmers. Thus, over the period 2012-2014, almost 50 per cent of the farmers who received subsidies from the Fund were small farmers who worked less than 10 hectares.

46. The Green Morocco Plan has also changed the dynamics of employment. In terms of person-days, agricultural employment increased by 16 per cent between 2012 and 2015, compared with the period 2005-2007.

47. The Plan runs several programmes to combat regional disparities, poverty and precariousness. These include a grazing programme aimed at small farmers and landless herders, the Rural and Mountainous Areas Development Fund,[28] which targets rural and mountainous areas and populations — 2.761 billion dirhams were paid out by the Fund between 2012 and 2015 — and the development of areas containing oases and argan trees, which are considered vulnerable, through the promotion of human, economic and cultural development and through measures to make the best use of natural resources, protect the environment and preserve ecosystems.

48. The Plan supports the conservation and the more rational use of water resources through the National Programme for Economy of Water Irrigation,[29] whereby surface irrigation and overhead irrigation were replaced by water-efficient localized irrigation over an area of almost 550,000 hectares for a period of 10 years. The surface area covered by localized irrigation systems thus increased from 160,000 hectares in 2008 to 450,000 hectares in 2015, which represents an implementation rate of almost 82 per cent of the target under the Plan by 2020. Of the agricultural holdings involved in these projects, 80 per cent are smaller than five hectares.

(h) National Sustainable Development Strategy 2015-2020 (SNDD)

49. The adoption in 2014 of the Framework Law on the National Charter on the Environment and Sustainable Development[30] was aimed at strengthening the country's legal system in that regard.[31]

50. The National Sustainable Development Strategy 2015-2020 was drawn up following consultations with the stakeholders. It identifies seven priority issues, including the need to speed up the implementation of the national climate change policy. Three strategic areas were identified for this purpose: the improvement of climate governance, the expansion of regional climate plans and the improvement of the existing financial mechanisms.

51. The Strategy, which has the objective of establishing a green and inclusive economy in Morocco by 2020, is made up of 31 strategic issues and 132 targets. In addition, there are a number of programmes and funds focusing on environmental protection.[32]

III. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground and follow-up to the previous review

A. Protection and promotion of civil and political rights

1. Protection of the right to life, the elimination of all forms of torture and ill-treatment

52. Morocco continues to observe the moratorium on the death penalty that has been in place since 1993, in the knowledge that the abolition of capital punishment is the subject of intense debate among various sectors of Moroccan society.

53. The draft Criminal Code provides for a considerable reduction in the number of offences subject to the death penalty, down from 31 to 9. Under the new Military Courts Act, the number of such offences has dropped from 16 to 5. In that connection, under article 430 of the draft Code of Criminal Procedure, a death sentence may be pronounced only if

the judges reach a unanimous verdict. Moreover, the record of their decision must state that the death sentence was unanimously agreed and must be signed by all the judges involved in the ruling.

54. The draft Criminal Code and the draft Code of Criminal Procedure have introduced a number of provisions on preventing and combating all forms of torture and ill-treatment, including the need to monitor the conditions of police custody. In that connection, the draft Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the requirement that an audiovisual recording must be made of all hearings of accused persons placed in police custody, that such persons must be given a medical examination if they are observed to be ill or show signs of illness and that an accused person's lawyer must be present during the hearing.

55. Complaints of torture or ill-treatment must be investigated by the courts. Accordingly, the courts granted 145 applications for investigations into allegations of torture in 2015, as against 70 in 2014, under which the prisoner making the complaint was required to undergo a medical examination. As a result, 38 members of the law enforcement agencies were prosecuted in 2015 for acts of torture (24 police officers, 8 prison officers, 2 gendarmes, 2 law enforcement officials and 3 soldiers). In the same year, judicial authorities paid 740 visits to places of deprivation of liberty and addressed 654 complaints concerning prisoners.

56. A bill on forensic medicine has been drawn up and a computer application on the management of the national pretrial detention register has been developed and put in place.

2. Promotion of the status of prisoners

57. The inclusion in the draft Criminal Code of new provisions to facilitate the use of alternative punishments will make it possible to improve conditions for detainees by reducing prison overpopulation. The Government has put in place a programme to provide more prison places by closing, replacing or renewing dilapidated establishments and constructing new facilities that meet security standards and fulfil its commitments on the resettlement of detainees: 10 places of deprivation of liberty were opened in 2015, with a reception capacity of 9,000 beds, 3 have been operational since July 2016 and 5 are under construction.

58. The Government has provided places of deprivation of liberty with more medical and paramedical staff, thus improving the staff-prisoner ratio. The annual budget for the purchase of medicines and medical material was increased from 25 million dirhams in 2012 to 37 million dirhams in 2015. The food budget was increased from 2.8 million dirhams in 2012 to nearly 5.7 million dirhams in 2016.

59. The draft Code of Criminal Procedure has strengthened guarantees on the monitoring of prisons by providing for visits by visiting magistrates and by the Crown Public Prosecutor or his or her deputy to investigate the situation of detainees at least once a month. A juvenile court judge is required to visit juvenile detention centres or facilities once every three months in order to investigate the situation of children held in such facilities.

3. Protection of freedom of opinion and expression

60. Strengthening freedom of opinion and expression has been a matter of concern for both the legislature and institutions. The Press and Printing Act[33] contains important guarantees upholding such freedom, including the abolition of sentences involving deprivation of liberty and their replacement by modest fines; legal recognition of the electronic media; a commitment by the State to protect journalists against attack; the introduction of public assistance to promote the profession; the consolidation of the transparency rules in the press sector; and the strengthening of the role of the judiciary in protecting the freedom and independence of the press with the establishment of the judiciary as the sole authority competent to receive notices of publication, impose bans on or seizures of books, block or confiscate electronic media or withdraw a press card on a permanent basis.

61. The Establishment of the National Press Council Act[34] provided for an independent and voluntarily chosen self-regulation mechanism for the press, with responsibilities including regulating access to the profession by issuing press cards, mediating or arbitrating in press matters, drawing up a code of ethics for the sector and ensuring that it is observed and giving its opinion on draft legislation relating to the press. The Status of Professional Journalists Act,[35] meanwhile, provides for the strengthening and recognition of journalists' rights and freedoms, particularly judicial protection for the confidentiality of sources, the right of access to information, greater independence for journalists, the promotion of rigorous conditions for access to the profession and social protection for journalists.

62. The indicators on freedom of the press showed an improvement in 2015. No websites were banned and no national newspaper was confiscated or banned. Moreover, assaults on journalists in the exercise of their functions fell by a considerable margin, with only 6 cases, as against 13 in 2014, according to a report by the National Moroccan Press Union. There was also a fall in the number of trials in cases relating to the press and printing sector, with only 24 trials, which resulted in 14 acquittals, annulments or findings of lack of jurisdiction, compared with 56 in 2014.

4. Guarantee of the freedom of assembly and association

63. Freedom of assembly is guaranteed by law.[36] There is no restriction on public meetings and only a simple notification is required to hold a meeting; freedom of association is curbed only in the case of failure to provide notification where the authorities consider that a meeting may disturb public safety. Thus, in 2015, the total of 130,000 organizations that had made a declaration held an average of about 4,000 organizational activities every day.

64. As regards cases in which legally constituted associations were not permitted to hold meetings, the authorities were forced to take such action on the basis of their interpretation of the legal provisions relating to an organization's exemption or not from the requirement to provide notification to the authorities when engaging in activities of a cultural, artistic or sporting nature or because it did not observe the legal time frame for the notification of a given meeting, while respecting the right of these associations to appeal.

65. The decree regulating the freedom of association provides for a notification regime according to which the founders of an association are required only to notify the authorities of the establishment of that association. The law guarantees associations the right of appeal to the administrative courts against any administrative decision that they consider wrongful. Thus, in 2014, 13 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) appealed against a decision by the administrative authorities to refuse their application for establishment and 9 obtained judgments in their favour.

66. The Government is working on a draft code of practice for associations, which will help develop an environment favourable to the emergence of civil society organizations. In March 2016, it also launched an online portal[37] to help strengthen good governance, transparency and access by civil society organizations to information on the various options for obtaining public funding.

B. Promotion of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights

1. Combating poverty, vulnerability and disparities

67. The action taken by Morocco to strengthen its social policies and target vulnerable categories and sectors of the population and to reduce inequality has had a positive effect on poverty, vulnerability and social inequality in the country. Between 2007 and 2014, the number of poor people in Morocco fell from 2.7 million to 1.6 million and the number of vulnerable people from 5.4 million to 4.2 million. The poverty rate was reduced from 8.9 per cent in 2007 to 4.8 per cent in 2014 (from 4.9 per cent to 1.6 per cent in urban areas and from 14.4 per cent to 9.5 per cent in rural areas) and the vulnerability rate from 17.5 per cent to 12.5 per cent (12.7 per cent to 7.9 per cent in urban areas and 23.6 per cent to 19.4 per cent in rural areas). Social inequalities, measured in terms of the Gini coefficient, were

also reduced: the coefficient fell from 40.7 per cent to 39.5 per cent between 2007 and 2014.

68. The second stage of the National Human Development Initiative,[38] covering the years 2011 to 2015, with a budget of 17 billion dirhams, has been implemented, targeting 702 rural communes where the poverty rate was 14 per cent or more and 532 urban districts comprising emerging conurbations of 20,000 inhabitants.

69. The Government has set up the Social Cohesion Support Fund, which finances the Tayssir programme,[39] the "One million satchels" Royal Initiative,[40] the programme of assistance for persons with specific needs[41] and the programme of direct aid for widows living in a precarious situation.[42] The Government has also extended the Medical Assistance Plan, which is financed by the Fund and has, as a result, 10.2 million beneficiaries as of the end of October 2016.

70. Government support is provided for 15,735 cooperatives, including 2,280 women's cooperatives, as part of its action against poverty. A reform of the legal framework governing cooperatives, with the adoption of the Cooperatives Act,[43] has made it easier to set up such bodies.

71. In addition, a number of programmes to improve conditions in rural areas and mountainous areas have been implemented, including the second stage of the National Rural Roads Programme, the Rural Drinking-water Supply Programme and the Integrated Rural Electrification Programme, in addition to programmes under the Green Morocco Plan and the Rural and Mountainous Areas Development Fund.

2. Right to work

72. In 2015, the Government adopted the National Employment Strategy to 2025[44] with a view to supporting action to promote the right to work that was already being taken under earlier programmes.[45] The budget of the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs was, as a result, increased by about 34 per cent between 2012 and 2016.

73. The Government also amended article 22 of the General Civil Service Regulations, introducing competitive entry to the civil service, thus strengthening the principle of equality.

3. Right to health

74. The sectoral health strategy 2012-2016 reflects the provisions of the Constitution by making the right to health an integral element of the rights to fairness, equality and quality, with particular reference to vulnerable populations. The Framework Law on the Health and Health-care System[46] makes fairness central to the distribution of health resources.

75. The budgetary action agreed to in the area of health for the period 2001-2015 saw an average annual growth rate of 7.2 per cent. A significant proportion (31 per cent) of the investment budget of the Ministry of Health goes on programmes to promote reproductive health, maternal health, child health, the health of young people and the health of specific sectors of the population.

76. An overhaul of pharmaceutical policy is at the heart of action to improve access by vulnerable sectors of the population to the right to health. To that end, the Government took action to lower the price of about 2,602 medicines by between 20 per cent and 80 per cent and to update a decree on fixing the price of medicines.

77. The health infrastructure has been improved by the commissioning of 100 new health establishments, including 2 university hospital centres, which have already been built, and 4 which are under construction, along with 3 psychiatric hospitals. In addition, under the Rural Health Development Plan, mobile health services serving remote populations have been strengthened. With the procurement and regular functioning of the first mobile civilian hospital in Morocco, which carries out operations in remote rural communes during December to March each year, and the purchase of four medical helicopters based in four different regions, the whole of the national territory is covered.

4. Right to education

78. There has been an improvement in the principal education indicators in Morocco. Thus the enrolment ratio of children aged 6 to 11 years reached 99.1 per cent in 2014/15, with a rise among girls in rural areas from 88.3 per cent to 98.4 per cent between 2008/09 and 2013/14. In secondary schools (12-14 years), the ratio rose from 70.2 per cent to 90.4 per cent over the same period. This progress was particularly notable among girls, in that their school enrolment ratio rose from 64.8 per cent to 86.7 per cent.[47]

79. Morocco is continuing to strengthen the right to education, in accordance with a programme developed by the Higher Council on Education, Training and Scientific Research entitled "Strategic vision for educational reform 2015-2030: Fairness, equality and promotion in schools". The programme, which also relates to higher education, scientific research and occupational training, is conducted on the basis of conclusions drawn from consultations with school stakeholders and partners. It focuses on three guiding principles: fairness, equality and promotion of the individual and society.

80. Action in the field of informal education is directed at alleviating the school dropout problem. As a result, the number of beneficiaries of preschool programmes, the immediate integration programme and the school support programme over the past five years has reached 392,177, or an average of 78,435 beneficiaries a year, of whom 48 per cent are girls.

81. The Government is continuing to implement a programme to combat illiteracy in mosques. The number of beneficiaries of the programme between 2012 and 2016 reached 1,280,022, of whom 89.25 per cent were women and 51.13 per cent were in rural areas. A remote apprenticeship programme via television and the Internet was launched in 2014, benefiting 393,514 people, of whom 91.9 per cent were women and 38.8 per cent from rural areas.

5. Right to access to water

82. As a result of action taken on water policy, access to safe drinking water has been improved. Thus, in urban areas, access has been extended, with a 94 per cent ratio of mains connections, while the rest of the population is served by standpipes. In rural areas, the authorities have had the rural drinking-water supply programme in place since 1995, set up with the participation of the local people, as a result of which, at the end of 2015, there was a 95 per cent rate of access to safe drinking water. The objective is that that proportion will rise to 96.5 per cent by the end of 2017.

6. Right to adequate housing

83. Action taken under various programmes[48] has reduced the shortfall of decent housing from 1,240,000 units in 2002 to 578,398 units in 2014. Thus the "Towns without slums" programme, which has an overall budget of 32 billion dirhams, has made it possible to reduce the number of people living in slums from 8.2 per cent in 2004 to 3.9 per cent in 2010. Over the period 2011-2015, the programme helped 71,250 households and 56 out of 85 towns have consequently been declared towns without slums. Under the 250,000-dirham Social Housing Programme, 204,000 housing units had been built by the end of October 2015.

7. Cultural rights

84. On the cultural front, the Government sees it as a priority to provide access to cultural infrastructure and activity programmes. Over the period 2012-2016, 67 per cent of the sector's investment budget went on enlarging the network of cultural institutions and this was achieved with the addition of some 54 new institutions. This project was accompanied by a programme aimed at improving the culture on offer in these institutions and strengthening support for cultural and artistic creative activities, on an overall budget of 65 million dirhams in 2016, as against 11 million dirhams before 2012.[49]

85. In addition, the Artist and Artistic Activities Act[50] was adopted.

86. Three bills[51] on the promotion and transmission of cultural expression and craftsmanship, currently going through the adoption process, will form the legal framework for the protection of the country's heritage. A system for documenting and making an inventory of the heritage has also been introduced as a means of disseminating precise information on the national heritage.[52]

87. The bill on the National Council for Moroccan Languages and Cultures,[53] which is currently under consideration by Parliament, will contribute to the protection and development of Moroccan national languages and cultures and will support the work done in this regard, particularly as regards the preservation of the country's tangible heritage.[54] A bill on the recognition of Amazighe as an official language is also awaiting approval.

88. Progress on the teaching of Amazighe in primary schools is slow, because the number of teachers is limited. To date, more than 400,000 pupils in 4,000 schools have been taught in Amazighe. They are supervised by more than 294 specialized teachers.

89. Over the period 2012-2015, there was a marked increase in the number of hours of broadcasting in Amazighe, which rose from 10 to 13 hours per day. Meanwhile, since 2013, the electronic media in Hassaniya Arabic and Amazighe have been among the categories competing for the National Press Prize.

90. In addition, in 2015, 1,585 foreign publications were authorized for import and 20 million copies of 2,172 foreign journals were distributed. Since 2015, the Moroccan Cinema Centre[55] has provided support for documentaries on Hassaniya culture and given its backing to 56 cinema festivals. Between 2012 and 2015, it subsidized 97 films on a budget of 23.144 billion dirhams.

C. Promotion and protection of the rights of specific groups

1. Women's rights

91. In implementation of the government plan for gender equality 2012-2016, a number of activities were undertaken, including the establishment of 40 multifunctional areas[56] for women victims of violence;[57] the establishment of reception centres for such women in police and gendarmerie stations;[58] the development of mechanisms for the care of women victims of violence and the creation of 88 reception centres attached to courts of first instance; the establishment of 97 integrated units to care for women and children in hospitals; the launch of an integrated programme to raise awareness of violence against women and girls and take action against it; the establishment of national observatories on combating violence against women, an observatory on the image of women in the media and an observatory on the gender perspective in the civil service in 2014; the issue in 2015 of the first report of the national observatory on combating violence against women; and the adoption by the House of Representatives in 2016 of a bill on the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination.

92. Amendments have been made to the Criminal Code with a view to protecting women against violence and trafficking. Basically, the amendments involve the repeal of a number of provisions and the introduction of the concept of aggravating circumstances in the case of acts of violence and rape, especially those committed against a child by a relation or by a person in a position of trust.

93. The draft Code of Criminal Procedure strengthens protection for the rights of women victims of violence and trafficking. It thus introduces the obligation to provide accommodation for victims in care centres for women and children attached to the courts and to inform victims of their rights. In that connection, 12,062 people were convicted of violence against women in 2015.

94. A bill on combating violence against women was adopted by the Council of Ministers in March 2016 and by the House of Representatives in July 2016. Meanwhile, the Act supplementing the Audiovisual Communication Act[59] relates to the promotion of a culture of equality between the sexes and action against sexual discrimination, including stereotypes that are disparaging to women.

95. Legislative reforms have also been introduced to improve the political participation of women. At the communal and regional elections of 4 September 2015, 6,669 women were elected and, as a result, the level of representation of women on communal councils has risen to 21.16 per cent. Seats reserved for women on the regional councils represent 37 per cent of the total.

96. The Organic Act on the House of Representatives introduced a mechanism aimed at raising the level of women's representation in the House to 81 seats, or 21 per cent of the total number of members.

97. As for promoting women's professional standing in the civil service, 21.5 per cent of women occupied senior posts in 2015 — 12.12 per cent as general secretaries, 7.41 per cent as general inspectors, 13.5 per cent as directors, 11.65 per cent as heads of division and 25.25 per cent as heads of service — as against 19 per cent in 2014. Moreover, a strategy covering the years 2016 to 2019 is currently in place to mainstream sexual equality in public service, with the aim of establishing equality between men and women in the civil service, including access by women to more responsible work and to senior posts. The strategy is based on three principles, made up of 10 projects and 51 measures.

2. Children's rights

98. Morocco has worked to strengthen programmes for children. In 2014, the Government set up an interministerial committee to monitor the implementation of policies and national plans on the promotion and protection of children and launched a national programme on the implementation of the comprehensive public policy on child protection (PPIPE), 2016-2020.

99. Legislation was also adopted to criminalize acts of ill-treatment, violence and sexual assault against children and to classify assault by parents, teachers or any person exercising authority over the child as constituting aggravating circumstances. The draft Criminal Code has also increased the penalties in cases where the victims are children. Thus any person who abuses a child in any way incurs a sentence of imprisonment of between 1 and 5 years, which is increased in cases where the offender is a relation in the ascending line or has authority over the child. The draft Code also provides for severe penalties for the offence of forced marriage of a child. The approach adopted by the juvenile courts, meanwhile, is to protect the child, giving priority to the child's best interests, whether as offender or victim.

100. Action to tackle violence against children includes the following measures: (1) an increase in the number of care centres and units attached to courts and hospitals for women and children; (2) the introduction in schools of monitoring units and counselling units to combat violence; and (3) an increase in the number of activities to raise awareness of the need to prevent and combat domestic work by children in food-growing areas, including the poorest rural communes and marginalized districts. Under a bill on social care institutions, currently going through the adoption process, the law on the conditions of opening and managing such institutions will be repealed.

101. In order to combat violence in the school environment, counselling and mediation units have been in place in educational establishments since 2007. Provincial and regional centres have been in place since 2011 and a national observatory on combating violence in the school environment was established in 2014. In 2015, 6,769 people were convicted of violence against children.

102. Considerable efforts have been made to combat child labour. As a result, the number of children aged between 7 and 15 years in employment has decreased significantly, falling from 517,000 in 1999 to 86,000 in 2013 and then to 57,000 in 2015. Moreover, the Domestic Workers' Labour and Employment Conditions Act,[40] which strengthens the protection of children, particularly girls, against economic exploitation and violence at work, with the legal age of employment raised to 18 years, has been adopted. It provides for a transitional period not exceeding five years from the date of its entry into force, during which the employment of persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years may be acceptable, subject to the observance of a number of conditions, including the written consent of the child's guardian and a prohibition on night work. It is also prohibited to hire underage domestic workers for work that will be listed in a regulatory text.

3. Rights of persons with disabilities

101. A national disability survey in 2014 revealed that the national disability prevalence rate is 6.8 per cent, or about 2,264,672 people. The rate is 6.66 per cent in urban areas and 6.99 per cent in rural areas; of the total, 6.7 per cent are women and 6.8 per cent men. The rate increases with age: it is higher among persons aged over 60 years (33.7 per cent). Among those aged between 15 and 59 years, it is 4.8 per cent, while, among persons aged under 15 years, it is 1.8 per cent.

104. Action on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities focuses on the following components: (1) the launch of the comprehensive public policy for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, approved in November 2015; (2) the implementation of the framework law on the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities[41] and the adoption of regulatory texts on the employment of persons with disabilities;[42] (3) the allocation of 111 million dirhams for the funding of benefits for persons with disabilities, as part of the Social Cohesion Support Fund; and (4) support for national NGOs working in the field of disability.

105. As a result of action to decentralize reception and guidance services for persons with disabilities, 16 neighbourhood centres have been established, with regional coordination provided by Entraide nationale, the public social welfare agency.

106. The number of children with disabilities attending school rose from 5,998 in 555 classes in 2012 to 8,000 in 790 classes in 2016. Moreover, a project to adapt school curricula to address conditions specific to each type of disability in the interests of an inclusive education is currently being finalized.

107. Under a programme to promote accessibility for the years 2012 to 2016, an analytical report was produced on how to provide for the accessibility of streets and buildings in Tangier, Casablanca, Oujda and Rabat. The main thoroughfares of Marrakech have been made accessible to persons with disabilities.

4. Migrants' rights

108. Under its National Immigration and Asylum Strategy, Morocco launched a one-off operation in September 2013 for the regularization of migrants in an irregular situation. As a result, 23,096 migrants, holding 116 nationalities, received residence permits. A second stage of regularization was launched in December 2016. In addition, the Moroccan Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons ruled on the situation of 702 asylum seekers. The courts held hearings of 1,026 Syrian nationals, in addition to other asylum applications that are currently being processed.

109. The Government has prepared an asylum bill that is in conformity with the principles and standards of the 1951 Geneva Convention and also an immigration bill. The Trafficking in Persons Act[43] was adopted and entered into force in September 2016. The current implementation of the National Immigration and Asylum Strategy has made it possible to start integrating migrants and refugees on a footing of fairness and equality by guaranteeing their socioeconomic and cultural rights, such as the right to education, health and access to social services.

5. Action against trafficking in persons

110. The Trafficking in Persons Act guarantees respect for the rights of the victims of trafficking, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Acts defined by the Protocol are classified as criminal offences, while cases where the victim is under 18 years of age, or a person in a difficult situation owing to his or her advanced age or illness or disability, or a pregnant woman, or where the crime is committed by the victim's spouse or by a relation or the guardian of the victim or a person responsible for the victim's protection, are deemed aggravating circumstances, subject to a penalty of 20 to 30 years' imprisonment and a fine of between 200,000 and 2 million dirhams.

111. In 2015, 157 people were prosecuted for the offence of trafficking in persons and 1,131 for the offence of rape.

D. Right to a healthy environment and sustainable development

112. As a result of action on water treatment, sewage treatment and waste disposal and use, as well as industrial decontamination, the proportion of the population connected to a sanitation system is 74 per cent and the volume of wastewater treated is 43 per cent. Waste collection rates were 85 per cent in 2016, as against 66 per cent in 2012, thanks to the establishment of 22 landfill and development sites, with the capacity to process 53.41 per cent of household waste, as against 32 per cent in 2012.

113. Morocco is a country with low emissions of greenhouse gas, amounting to 3.1 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per capita.[64] Nonetheless, it remains very vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Accordingly, the Industrial Pollution Control Fund (FODEP),[65] which was set up as a tool to encourage businesses to invest in controlling pollution and economizing resources and to incorporate the environmental dimension in their activities, has financed 126 projects since its establishment in 1999, at a total cost of 671 million dirhams, of which 256 million dirhams were paid out in the form of grants. Of these projects, 103 related to wastewater processing, 17 to air pollution controls and 6 to sewage processing.

114. During the period 2011-2016, Morocco established a mechanism for industrial water pollution control with a budget of 115 million dirhams, of which 65 million dirhams were used to fund 24 projects to clean up industrial pollution.

E. Training and promotion of a human rights culture

115. In May 2016, the Government took on the task of removing from 390 textbooks content that was contrary to the principles of human rights and citizenship, especially with regard to the principles of tolerance, non-discrimination and equality. This action was taken in line with the guidelines on the production of textbooks, which state that the values and principles of human rights, fairness, equality and tolerance should be respected.

116. Human rights are an essential component of training programmes taught at training centres, such as the Royal Police Institute and the Royal Institute of Territorial Administration, for the various categories of the law enforcement agencies responsible for implementing the law. Human rights-based training modules, covering knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, are taught in the course of both initial and continuing training.

117. The Ministry of Justice and Freedoms has organized training sessions for its officials — judges and senior officials — and for the staff of partner departments, such as the police, the gendarmerie and educators at child protection centres who are involved in providing care for women and child victims of violence. Over 500 judges, about 180 court officers and 148 social workers have attended such courses.

118. International humanitarian law is also an integral component of training for the Royal Armed Forces. The rules of international humanitarian law are thus taught at Royal Armed Forces training establishments in the course of both initial and continuing training. The schedule is heavy in terms of the level of the students and the training cycle. Thus, over the period 2012-2016, about 64,106 members of the Armed Forces, including 1,949 foreign trainees, underwent courses in international humanitarian law.

119. For the Royal Gendarmerie, international humanitarian law and international human rights law are fundamental to its basic training. Thus, over the two years of training, the trainees receive about 100 hours' tuition on subjects relating to the principles and mechanisms of human rights, action against torture and the protection of women's and children's rights. These modules are backed up by continuing training and by courses for trainers, officers and non-commissioned officers. Between 2012 and 2015, about 112 training courses were taught to Royal Gendarmerie officers.

120. Between 2012 and 2016, the National Commission on International Humanitarian Law,[66] which was established in 2008, was engaged in the work of disseminating international humanitarian law, targeting a number of groups of people involved in the implementation of such law — the Royal Armed Forces, the Royal Gendarmerie, the National Security Agency, the Auxiliary Forces and prison directors — as well as parliamentarians and officials dealing with legal affairs in government departments. Academia, journalists and civil society organizations were also targeted.

121. Human rights teaching and research in higher education continue, with the accreditation of institutions and the integration of human rights values and citizenship into training modules.

IV. Good practices, challenges and difficulties

122. The period under consideration has been marked by the wholesale adoption of a participatory approach, the principles of which are enshrined in the Constitution. Extended consultation and dialogue have played a major role in the process of developing legislation, strategies and reports for submission to the various United Nations human rights mechanisms and in the process of following up the implementation of recommendations made by those mechanisms. The period has also been marked by an intensification of the national debate on such human rights issues as capital punishment, abortion and the effectiveness of certain socioeconomic rights. It has further been marked by a national debate on environmental issues, including climate change, particularly during the course of preparations for the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22), which was held in Marrakech from 7 to 18 November 2016. This debate has given new force to a growing convergence between the human rights movement and the environmental rights movement.

123. The period was characterized by the closer involvement of Parliament and a debate on its role in human rights, particularly its assumption of the role of being the body responsible for interacting on behalf of the Kingdom with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review. A debate on the measurement indicators of the realization or effectiveness of human rights was also launched.

124. Morocco has put in place public policies on the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the rights of vulnerable sectors of the population, such as children, migrants and asylum seekers and persons with disabilities, taking into account the synergies and the convergence among the various groups taken together. Mechanisms for steering and monitoring these policies have therefore been established. The Interministerial Human Rights Unit, as the government structure responsible for supporting the integration of human rights into public policies, gave its backing to the development and introduction of these policies.

125. The work carried out under the various policies and programmes and the reforms undertaken during the period under consideration have resulted in the effective implementation of various elements of the draft national plan of action for democracy and human rights.[67] It is therefore necessary to update and consolidate the plan in the light of the progress that has already been made.

126. Upgrading the human resources responsible for implementing sectoral plans and strategies in such a way as to enable them to assimilate human rights standards, principles and commitments and steep themselves in a human rights culture at both the national level and the regional and local levels constitutes a major challenge for all public activities aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of human rights.

127. Capacity-building with regard to the development of steering mechanisms and follow-up in the sphere of human rights and their contextualization often comes up against the shortage of expert knowledge, a specific example of this being the ability to develop human rights indicators by theme or category. Funding is also an important aspect of the implementation of projects to increase the integration of human rights into public policies; such projects will have to be accompanied by a proper plan for the dissemination of a

human rights culture and education among all those concerned and also for the benefit of the wider public.

128. The problems related to the exercise of fundamental freedoms and human rights in the context of new information and communication technologies, in addition to those arising from terrorism, constitute major human rights challenges.

129. Meanwhile, the intensive development of the United Nations human rights system should proceed hand in hand with the simplification of its methods, procedures and working tools for interaction with States.

Notes

[1] Voir annexe I pour les acronymes.
[2] 1) Expert independant sur les droits de l'homme et la solidarité internationale (5–19 janvier 2016); 2) Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation (5–12 octobre 2015); 3) Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire (09–18 décembre 2013); 4) Rapporteuse spéciale sur la traite des êtres humains, en particulier des femmes et des enfants (17–21 juin 2013).
[3] 1) Le sixième rapport périodique sur l'application du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, examiné les 24 et 25 octobre 2016; 2) Le quatrième rapport périodique sur l'application du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, examiné les 30 septembre et 1er octobre 2015; 3) Les troisième et quatrième rapports périodiques sur l'application de la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant et le deuxième rapport sur l'application du protocole facultatif concernant la vente d'enfants, la prostitution des enfants et la pornographie mettant en scène des enfants, présentés en un seul document et examiné le 3 septembre 2014; 4) Le rapport initial sur l'application du Protocole facultatif à la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, concernant l'implication d'enfants dans les conflits armés, examiné le 4 septembre 2014; 5) Le rapport initial sur l'application de la Convention internationale sur la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille, examiné les 10 et 11 septembre 2013.
[4] Conseil Economique, Social et Environnemental: Loi organique n° 128-12 publiée au B.O n° 6284 du 21 août 2014.
[5] Instance nationale de la probité, de la prévention et de la lutte contre la corruption: loi n° 113-12 publiée au B.O n° 6374 du 2 juillet 2015.
[6] Conseil Supérieur de l'Education, de la Formation et de la Recherche Scientifique: Loi n° 105-12 publiée au B.O n° 6257 du 19 mai 2014.
[7] Loi n°104-12 publiée au B.O n° 6280 du 7 août 2014.
[8] Loi n° 20-13 publiée au B.O n° 6276 du 24 juillet 2014.
[9] Conseil Consultatif de la Famille et de l'Enfance: Loi n° 78-14 publiée au B.O n° 6491 du 15 août 2016.
[10] Haute Autorité de la communication audiovisuelle: loi n°15-11 publiée au B.O n° 6502 du 22 septembre 2016.
[11] Mécanisme national de prévention de la torture.
[12] Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir Judiciaire : Loi organique n° 100-13 publiée au B.O n° 6456 du 14 avril 2016.
[13] Loi organique n°106-13 publiée au B.O n° 6456 du 14 avril 2016.
[14] Loi n° 108-13 publiée au B.O n° 6322 du 1er janvier 2015.
[15] Loi organique n° 130-13 publiée au B.O n° 6370 du 18 juin 2015.
[16] Budgétisation sensible au genre.
[17] Loi organique n° 113-14 relative aux communes; Loi organique n° 112-14 relative aux préfectures et provinces et loi organique n° 111-14 relative aux régions publiées au B.O n° 6380 du 23 juillet 2016.
[18] Loi organique n°44-14 publiée au B.O n°6492 du 18 août 2016.
[19] Loi organique n°64-14 publiée au B.O n°6492 du 18 août 2016.
[20] Il s'agit d'un cadre stratégique de référence visant l'appui des politiques publiques et l'orientation des efforts et des interventions des autres acteurs en matière de politique intégrée Jeunesse dans les années à venir. La Stratégie vise à:
- Assurer une cohérence de l'action gouvernementale envers la jeunesse;
- Renforcer des investissements de qualité pour la jeunesse marocaine;
- Compléter et renforcer les stratégies et plans sectoriels existants.

[21] La NPIA s'articule autour des axes suivants: 1) La régularisation de la situation des migrants et des demandeurs d'asile; 2) La mise en place d'un dispositif juridique pour l'asile et la migration; 3) La mise en place d'une politique d'intégration; 4) L'appui du partenariat et de la coopération.
[22] Convention 102 de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail concernant la sécurité sociale et la recommandation 202 de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail (OIT) concernant les socles nationaux de protection sociale.

[23] Caisse marocaine de retraite.
[24] Assurance Maladie Obligatoire.
[25] Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale.
[26] Loi 36-15 publiée au B.O n°6494 du 25 août 2016, qui remplace la loi 10-95 publiée au B.O n°4325 du 20 septembre 1995.
[27] Fonds de Développement Agricole.
[28] Fonds de Développement Rural et des Zones de Montagne.
[29] Programme National d'Economie d'Eau d'Irrigation.
[30] Loi-Cadre 99-12 publiée au B.O n° 6240 du 20 mars 2014.
[31] Loi n° 11-03 relative à la protection et à la mise en valeur de l'environnement (B.O n° 5118 du 19 juin 2003);
Loi n° 12-03 relative aux études d'impact sur l'environnement (B.O n° 5118 du 19 juin 2003)
Loi n° 13-03 relative à la lutte contre la pollution de l'air (B.O n° 5118 du 19 juin 2003);
Loi n° 28-00 relative à la gestion des déchets et à leur élimination (B.O n° 5480 du 7 décembre 2006);
Loi n° 81-12 relative au littoral (B.O n° 6384 du 6 août 2015).
[32] Le Programme National d'Assainissement Liquide et d'Epuration des Eaux Usées (PNA);
Le Programme National de Gestion des Déchets Ménagers et Assimilés;
Le Programme National de Valorisation des Déchets;
Le Fonds de Dépollution Industrielle (FODEP);
Le Mécanisme Volontaire réservé à la Dépollution Industrielle Hydrique.
[33] Loi n° 88-13 B.O n° 6491du 15 août 2016.
[34] Loi n° 90-13 B.O n° 1478 du 6 octobre 2016.
[35] Loi n° 89-13 B.O n° 1478 du 6 octobre 2016.
[36] Dahir de 1958 réglementant les rassemblements publics, modifié et complété par la loi n° 76-00 du 23 juillet 2002, relative aux réunions publiques.
[37] charaka-association.ma.
[38] Initiative nationale pour le développement humain mise en œuvre depuis 2005 en tant que programme de référence en matière de lutte contre la pauvreté, la vulnérabilité et les disparités.
[39] Programme de transferts monétaires conditionnels au profit des familles pauvres, à condition que leurs enfants utilisent certains services sociaux, en l'occurrence l'école. 500 millions de dirhams est le budget alloué pour ce programme au titre des années 2014, 2015 et 2016. Le nombre de bénéficiaires: année scolaire 2014–2015: 493.133 familles et 805.746 élèves; année scolaire 2013–2014: 466.000 familles et 784.000 élèves; année scolaire 2015–2016: 524.400 familles et 828.400 élèves.
[40] Initiative lancée par Sa Majesté le Roi en 2008 et reconduite chaque année et faisant désormais partie intégrante de la stratégie nationale de soutien social aux enfants scolarisés et à leurs familles. Elle consiste en l'octroi de manuels et fournitures scolaires. Un montant de 200 millions de dirhams a été débloqué au profit de ce programme au titre de l'exercice 2014, 100 millions de dirhams au titre de l'exercice 2015 et 667 millions de dirhams au titre de l'année 2016. Le nombre de bénéficiaires pour l'année scolaire 2015–2016 a atteint 3,91 millions élèves.
[41] 100 millions de dirhams versés au titre de 2016 et 50 millions de dirhams au titre de l'exercice 2015 pour la mise en place et le fonctionnement des structures d'accueil.
[42] 285 millions dédiés à ce programme au titre de l'année 2016 et 196 millions de dirhams au titre de l'année 2015.
[43] Loi n° 112-12 publiée au B.O n° 6318 du 18 décembre 2014.
[44] Stratégie élaborée selon une approche participative et fondée sur les résultats d'un diagnostic faisant ressortir les défis auxquels fait face le secteur de l'emploi notamment le chômage des diplômés et des jeunes. Elle vise à atteindre les objectifs suivants: 1) Une meilleure prise en compte de l'emploi dans les politiques transversales et sectorielles nationales, ainsi que le renforcement de la création d'emploi productif et décent; 2) La valorisation du capital humain à travers des actions en amont pour améliorer les performances des systèmes de formation initiale, fondamentale, technique, professionnelle et supérieure et renforcer l'employabilité de la main d'œuvre; 3) Le suivi des dispositifs cibles de la politique active de l'emploi et l'amélioration du fonctionnement du marché du travail à travers la valorisation des programmes d'appui aux micro-entreprises et l'appui à l'auto emploi, aux activités génératrices de revenus et aux travaux publics; 4) L'amélioration de la gouvernance du marché de travail, à travers l'institutionnalisation de la Stratégie Nationale de l'Emploi.
[45] Programmes : 1) IDMAJ visant à accroître l'employabilité des demandeurs d'emploi diplômés par l'acquisition de compétences professionnelles nouvelles, notamment à travers une première expérience en entreprise; 2) TAEHIL qui vise à améliorer l'employabilité des demandeurs d'emploi, en leur permettant d'acquérir des compétences professionnelles pour occuper des postes d'emploi dûment identifiés ou potentiels dans des entreprises; 3) Auto-emploi qui vise l'appui des porteurs de projet de création d'entreprises.
[46] Loi-cadre n° 34-09 publiée au B.O n° 5962 du 21 juillet 2011.

[47] Recueil statistique de l'éducation 2014-2015: Ministère de l'éducation nationale et de la formation professionnelle.

[48] 1) Les Programmes de logements sociaux à 250.000 DH et à 140.000 DH; 2) Le Programme National Villes Sans-Bidonvilles (VSB); 3) Le Programme ciblant l'Habitat Menaçant Ruine; 4) Les interventions dans les quartiers sous équipés ou non règlementaires; 5) Logement destiné à la classe moyenne.

[49] • Décret n° 2.12.513 du 13 Mai 2013 relatif au soutien des projets culturels et artistiques régi par un cahier de charges et par des arrêtés conjoints;
• De 2014 à 2016 près de 3113 projets ont été soutenus;
• Lancement de 6 grands projets de création des institutions culturelles structurantes d'une enveloppe budgétaire globale de 3 540 millions de dirhams: Grand Théâtre de Rabat et Grand Théâtre CasaArt de Casablanca en 2014; Théâtre de Tanger et Grand centre culturel de Kénitra en 2015; le Centre culturel Bouregreg de Rabat et l'Espace Mémoire (Bibliothèque des Archives) Rabat en 2016.

[50] Loi n° 68-16 publiée au B.O n° 6501 du 19 septembre 2016.

[51] Loi-cadre formant Charte nationale pour la préservation et la valorisation du patrimoine; Projet de refonte de la loi 22.80 régissant le patrimoine; Loi relative aux trésors humains vivants.

[52] www.ipdc.ma / www.sigpcm.ma.

[53] Conseil National des langues et de la culture marocaine.

[54] Il comprend 8258 sites inventoriés; 161 sites et monuments historiques inscrits dont 37 entre 2012 et 2015; 297 sites et monuments historiques classés; 9 biens culturels inscrits sur la liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO; 6 éléments du patrimoine immatériel.

[55] Centre Cinématographique Marocain.

[56] Espaces multifonctionnels.

[57] Femmes victimes de violence.

[58] 450 cellules auprès de la Gendarmerie Royale et 200 cellules auprès de la Sûreté Nationale.

[59] Loi n° 83-13 complétant la loi n° 77-03, publiée au B.O n° 3861 du 5 novembre 2015.

[60] Loi n° 19-12 publiée au Bulletin officiel n° 6493 du 22 août 2016.

[61] Loi-cadre n° 97-13 publiée au Bulletin officiel n° 6466 du 19 mai 2016.

[62] Décret n° 2.16.146 du 18 juillet 2016 complétant le Décret n° 2.11.621 du 25 novembre 2011 fixant les conditions et les modalités d'organisation des concours de recrutement dans les emplois publics garantit le droit d'accès à la fonction publique; publié au B.O n° 6491 du 15 août 2016.

[63] Loi n° 27-14 publiée au Bulletin officiel n° 6501 du 19 septembre 2016.

[64] Données contenues dans la troisième communication nationale, élaborée en janvier 2016 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de ses engagements vis-à-vis la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur le Changement Climatique.

[65] Fonds de Dépollution Industrielle.

[66] Commission nationale du droit international humanitaire.

[67] Plan d'action national en matière de démocratie et des droits de l'homme.